## BAINELLA RENNIE, 1930 (ARTHROPODA, TRILOBITA): PROPOSED CONSERVATION UNDER THE PLENARY POWERS BY SUPPRESSION OF ANCHIOPELLA REED, 1907. Z.N.(S.)2368

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In discussing the Bokkeveld trilobites, Reed (1907) noted that the 'phacopids' could be divided into two species groups. For *Phacops caffer* Salter, *Ph. impressus* Lake, *Ph. ocellus* Lake and *Ph. callitris* Schwarz he suggested the name *Metacryphaeus* whilst noting that '... the remaining Phacopidae from the Bokkeveld Beds seem to fall into another group which in many respects resembles that containing *Dalmanites anchiops*, Green ... I would refer this whole set of species to a special subgroup of *D. anchiops* characterised (1) by fewer (typically 8) segments in the pygidium, only 5 pairs of ribs being present as a rule on the lateral lobes; (2) by the presence of median spines on the axis of thorax and pygidium; (3) by small, instead of stout and long, genal spines ...; (4) by less pronounced coalescence of first and second lateral lobes of glabella. (Nom. prop. *Anchiopella*)' (p. 169).

2. The only species specifically referred to by Reed (1907) as belonging to this 'special subgroup' were *Ph. cristagalli* (Woodward), *Ph. arbuteus* Lake, *Ph. acacia* Schwarz and *Ph. africanus* Salter and, in the first subsequent revision of these species, Reed (1925a, p. 127) stated that '... the name *Anchiopella* was suggested by the author in 1907 for the subgenus of *Dalmanites*, comprising *D. cristagalli*, *D. acacia* (*= africanus* Salter *sens. restr.*) and *D. arbuteus.*'

3. However, in the same year, whilst discussing certain Silurian species, Reed (1925b, p. 75) noted that '... the Lower Devonian subgenus *Anchiopella* possesses more of their characters, and Hall particularly mentions the usual absence of 'duplication' (= pleural furrows) on the pygidial pleurae of the type species *Dalmanites anchiops*, ...'.

4. In 1927, Reed categorically stated that '... the type which was chosen for this special group [Anchiopella] and exemplified by Dalmanites anchiops Green, was Ph. cristagalli (Woodw.), with Ph. africanus Salt., Ph. arbuteus Lake and Ph. acacia Schwarz as other members of the group' (p. 310).

5. Rennie (1930) discussed the nomenclatural problems surrounding *Anchiopella* and concluded that since the first reference to a type species of *Anchiopella* was that of Reed (1925b, p. 75), who cited *D. anchiops* (Green), '... *Anchiopella* must fall or stand on an interpretation of that species' (p. 333). Consequently, Rennie (1930) transferred all those species assigned by Reed (1925a) to *Dalmanites (Anchiopella)* to his new genus *Bainella*, type species *Bainella bokkeveldensis* Rennie, 1930.

6. Rennie's (1930) treatment has generally been followed and

*Bainella* has become a widely accepted (Harrington *et al.*, 1959; Baldis, 1967; Eldredge & Braniša, 1980) and distinctive genus of calmoniid trilobite. On the other hand, *Anchiopella* is an obscure genus which has not been used for the *Calymene anchiops* Green group in any of the major studies of this plexus (Delo, 1935 and 1940; Howell, 1951; Stumm, 1954; Lespérance & Bourque, 1971).

7. Lespérance & Bourque (1971) again discussed the nomenclatural problems surrounding *Anchiopella*. They pointed to the fact that this taxon had been created for a 'special subgroup of *D. anchiops'*, which was diagnosed by opposition to the group of *Calymene anchiops* Green and hence could not possibly include the latter species. They concluded that *Anchiopella* was a valid taxon whose type species was *Phacops cristagalli* (Woodward).

8. It is now clear that:

- (1) Anchiopella Reed, 1907 was created for what was believed to be a special subgroup of Calymene anchiops Green, typified by the species Ph. cristagalli (Woodward), Ph. arbuteus Lake, Ph. acacia Schwarz and Ph. africanus Salter;
- (2) this subgroup was referred (Reed, 1907, p. 169) to as 'the *cristagalli* group' and was diagnosed *by contradistinction* to the group of *Calymene anchiops* Green;
- (3) the diagnosis of *Anchiopella* specifically excludes *Calymene anchiops* Green;
- (4) Anchiopella is a valid taxon whose type species, by the subsequent designation of Reed (1927), is Encrinurus cristagalli Woodward, 1873;
- (5) the genus *Bainella* Rennie, 1930 is a junior subjective synonym of *Anchiopella* Reed, 1907.

9. The name Anchiopella has not been applied to the species group for which it was originally created since 1927 and hence may rightfully be considered a forgotten name. If stability in the nomenclature is to be maintained, the genus Anchiopella Reed, 1907 should be suppressed in favour of Bainella Rennie, 1930.

10. The International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature is therefore asked:

- to use its plenary powers to suppress the generic name Anchiopella Reed, 1907, for the purposes of the Law of Priority but not for those of the Law of Homonymy;
- (2) to place the generic name *Bainella* Rennie, 1930 (gender: feminine), type species, by original designation, *Bainella bokkeveldensis* Rennie, 1930, on the Official List of Generic Names in Zoology;
- (3) to place the specific name bokkeveldensis Rennie, 1930, as published in the binomen Bainella bokkeveldensis (specific name of type species of Bainella Rennie, 1930) on the Official List of Specific Names in Zoology;

(4) to place the generic name *Anchiopella* Reed, 1907, as suppressed under the plenary powers in (1) above, on the Official Index of Rejected and Invalid Generic Names in Zoology.

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